**Annotated Bibliography**

Primary Sources

“Case Argued by Raymond H. Berry Featured in New Book by British Author.” Pit River Country. September 04, 2016. Https: //pitrivercountry.com/2016/09/04/case-argued-by-raymond-h-berry-featured-in-new -book-by-british-author/. Accessed February 16, 2019.

           This source contains a picture of Raymond H. Berry, the attorney who represented the five radium girls. Grace Fryer searched for two years before they found a lawyer who would take their case. Raymond Berry is best known for his contribution in the landmark case, and how he helped improve workers’ safety and compensation.

Castle, W.B.; Drinker, K.R.; Drinker, C.K. “Necrosis of the Jaw in Workers employed in applying a Luminous Paint containing Radium.” *Journal of Industrial Hygiene.* 1925. vol. 7, pp. 371-82. Https: //www.cabdirect.org/cabdirect/abstract/19262700837. Accessed August 30, 2018.

This is another in-depth medical article that talks about the jaws of affected radium girls and investigates what could have caused their illnesses and deaths. It concludes that radium is the only component of the luminous paint that could have caused that specific form of damage. This tells us that the knowledge that radium was harmful was there in 1925, but wasn’t recognized by industrial companies and the general population. Cecil Drinker was also the specialist who inspected the United States Radium Corporation factory in Orange New Jersey. He believed that radium and poor working conditions were the cause of the dial painters’ illnesses but initially refused to publish his report when Arthur Roeder threatened to sue. He later did release this report with pressure from the National Consumers League.

Curie, Marie. “Radium and the New Concepts in Chemistry.” *Nobelprize.org.* December 11, 1911. Https: //www.nobelprize.org/prizes/chemistry/1911/marie-curie/lecture/. Accessed September 15, 2018.

Marie Curie gave this speech after she received the Nobel Prize in 1911. It included information about how she discovered radium and the processes involved. This lets us see how radium came about and became so popular. It also helped us write our “Radium” page, giving us insight on Marie Curie’s contributions to science and how they would affect our project.

“DETAIL INTERIOR VIEW TO SOUTHWEST OF REAR ORIGINAL SECOND FLOOR, WITH PASSAGEWAY LEADING TO c1944-1950 POST-U.S. RADIUM ADDITION - United States Radium Corporation, Paint Application Building, 422 Alden Street, Orange, Essex County, NJ,” Library of Congress. Http: //www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/hhh.nj1644.photos.384847p/. Accessed August 29, 2018.

This is a picture of the interior of the U.S. Radium Factory on the second floor. This image is useful to give perspective on the location where these individuals worked. It also shows the sheer quantity of radium that the women we talk about were exposed to. It allows the reader to more fully understand why they suffered through the terrible things that they did.

“DETAIL VIEW TO SOUTHWEST OF POST-U.S. RADIUM PERIOD MIXING APPARATUS - United States Radium Corporation, Paint Application Building, 422 Alden Street, Orange, Essex County, NJ.” *Library of Congress.* Https: //www.loc.gov/resource/hhh.nj1644.photos/?sp=6. Accessed August 29, 2018.

This picture is a southwest view of a mixing apparatus in the factory where the Radium Girls worked. This image is useful to give perspective on the location where these individuals worked. It also shows the sheer quantity of radium that the women we talk about were exposed to. It allows the reader to more fully understand why they suffered through the terrible things that they did.

“Doramad Radioactive Toothpaste (ca. 1940-1945).” *Oak Ridge Associated Universities.* Last modified February 17, 2009. Https: //www.orau.org/ptp/collection/quackcures/toothpaste.html. Accessed September 16, 2018.

This source contains an image of toothpaste that contained radium. It allows us to see what types of objects contained radium. The site also gives us information on the toothpaste and how it was advertised. It lets us understand how blind the general population was to the effects of radium.

Evans, Robley D. “Radium Poisoning: A Review of Present Know1edge.” *American Journal of Public Health and the Nation’s Health* vol.23, no. 10 (October 1933): 1017-23. Https: //ajph.aphapublications.org/doi/pdf/10.2105/AJPH.23.10.1017-b. Accessed September 12, 2018.

This is a journal article written in 1933 that talks about everything they know about radium poisoning at the time. Understanding what they knew is important because we can see how the occupational health movement progresses along with scientific knowledge. When they aren’t consistent, we can tell that there is some other force affecting justice for the radium girls, like radium companies pushing back with phony science or mass media. Also, Robley D. Evans was the leader of research on dial-painters at MIT, where most data came from.

Evening Star.May 4, 1923. Page 3. (Washington, D.C.) *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Library of Congress. Http: //chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83045462/1923-05-04/ed-1/seq-39/. Accessed September 29, 2018.

This newspaper, published in Washington D.C. in 1923, displays a segment on the third page that advertises radium tissue cream. It again shows how utterly ignorant people were of the harms of radium. The advertisement even says that “lovers of outdoor life should use it daily.” Radium, ironically, was recommended to the healthier Americans.

Flinn, Frederick B. “Radioactive Material an Industrial Hazard?” JAMA. December 18, 1926. vol. 87, no.85, pp. 2078-2081. Https: //jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/article-abstract/244376. Accessed September 19, 2018.

This is a journal article that investigates the deaths of women who worked in dial painting, and it talks about the illnesses that these women actually got from radium. It is useful to us because it shows first what was being done to investigate the radium girls, and second that there wasn’t much communication or acknowledgment between researchers and scientists. Another journal article written in 1925, one year before this, covers almost the exact same material and comes to a conclusion. Frederick Flinn was also the specialist who legitimized the U.S.R.C. by saying they had no idea that radium was dangerous (even though they did), and convinced many radium girls to drop their lawsuits.

Frederick B. Flinn. Frederick B. Flinn to C.B. Lee. November 10, 1943. In *Collection: Safety* *Light Collection.* Https: //catalog.archives.gov/id/75729882. Accessed August 30, 2018.

This is a letter from Frederick B. Flinn, a ‘director of industrial hygiene’, to a Mr. C.B. Lee in New York, who was associated with the United States Radium Corporation. This source is important because although the Radium Girls were the key to many changes in awareness for the dangers of radium, it wasn’t an easy or quick process. The letter, written in 1943 (eighteen years after the first lawsuit) talks about radium sticking to the girls’ clothes and hands in a very blasé way, and says that they are displaying ‘slight radioactivity’, without discussing ramifications or asking for a quick and safe resolution to the issue. This shows us that the corporation prioritized its public image and economic welfare above the lives of their employees.

Froman, Nanny. “Marie and Pierre Curie and the Discovery of Polonium and Radium,” *Nobelprize.org*. Http: //www.nobelprize.org/nobel\_prizes/themes/physics/curie/. Accessed September 15, 2018.

This site provides a history of Marie Curie’s work along with her husband. It gives useful information about the mindset of individuals working with radium during the time period when the Radium Girls were affected by Radium. It also helped us to complete the “Radium” page and understand the origins of radium. It also includes an image of Curie’s lab notebook that allows us to understand how radioactive radium really is.

Halm, Darlene, and McClellan McAndrew, Tara. Interview by Mary Hanson. "The Radium Girls: An Illinois Tragedy." *Illinois Issues.*National Public Radio. January 25, 2018. Https: //www.nprillinois.org/post/radium-girls-illinois-tragedy#stream/0. Accessed: May 1, 2019.

This audio clip from a National Public Radio broadcast is an interview of the niece of one of the most famous of the girls, Margaret "Peg" Loony. The niece, Darlene Hanson, tells Loony's story of how her complaints were ignored and her diagnosed medical issues were disregarded by the men she was working for in an Ottawa dial painting factory. She reveals just how corrupt the radium company was: the company doctor lied about her diagnosis and cause of death. This interview also discussed the widespread use of radium in the home, and how girls used to paint their nails and lips with the harmful substance.

“INTERIOR VIEW TO NORTHEAST - United States Radium Corporation, Radium Crystallization Laboratory, 428 Alden Street, Orange, Essex County, NJ,” Library of Congress. Http: //www.loc.gov/pictures/item/nj1645.photos.384850p/resource/. Accessed August 29, 2018.

This picture is a northeast interior view of the U.S. Radium factory. It gives insight into the actual workings of the building where the radium girls worked. We used it in the site because it allows the reader to ‘get inside’ the workplace to develop a clearer understanding of the conditions the Radium Girls went through.

“INTERIOR VIEW TO NORTHEAST OF ORIGINAL FIRST FLOOR - United States Radium Corporation, Paint Application Building, 422 Alden Street, Orange, Essex County, NJ.” *Library of Congress.* Https: //www.loc.gov/resource/hhh.nj1644.photos/?sp=3. Accessed August 29, 2018.

This picture is an interior view to the northeast of the factory where the Radium Girls worked. This image is useful to give perspective on the location where these individuals worked.

“INTERIOR VIEW TO NORTHEAST OF ORIGINAL SECOND FLOOR - United States Radium Corporation, Paint Application Building, 422 Alden Street, Orange, Essex County, NJ.” *Library of Congress.* Https: //www.loc.gov/resource/hhh.nj1644.photos/?sp=5. Accessed August 29, 2018.

This picture is an interior view to the northeast of the factory where the Radium Girls worked. This image is useful to give perspective on the location where these individuals worked.

“INTERIOR VIEW TO SOUTHWEST OF ORIGINAL FIRST FLOOR - United States Radium Corporation, Paint Application Building, 422 Alden Street, Orange, Essex County, NJ.” *Library of Congress.* Https: //www.loc.gov/resource/hhh.nj1644.photos/?sp=4. Accessed August 29, 2018.

This picture is an interior view to the southwest of the factory where the Radium Girls worked. This image is useful to give perspective on the location where these individuals worked.

“INTERIOR VIEW TO SOUTHWEST OF ORIGINAL SECOND FLOOR - United States Radium Corporation, Paint Application Building, 422 Alden Street, Orange, Essex County, NJ.” *Library of Congress.* Https: //www.loc.gov/resource/hhh.nj1644.photos/?sp=6. Accessed August 29, 2018

This picture is an interior view to the southwest of the factory where the Radium Girls worked. This image is useful to give perspective on the location where these individuals worked.

Kilgallen, James. “Two of Women Radium Victims Offer Selves for Test While Alive.” *The Bee*. Published May 29, 1928. Https: //www.newspapers.com/clip/5559067/women\_radium\_victims\_offer\_selves\_for/. Accessed August 29, 2018.

This newspaper describes the case of the five Orange, New Jersey Radium Girls with important numbers about lawsuits. Knowing the exact amount that the United States Radium Corporation was required to pay helps us more adequately evaluate the circumstances of their compensation. It also gives information about why volunteers for testing were needed and how the victims dealt with it, in this case by offering themselves to help others.

“Lab Partners, Life Partners.” *The Nutrition Source*. September 18, 2013. Https: //www.hsph.harvard.edu/news/centennial-lab-partners-life-partners/. Accessed February 16, 2019.

           This source shows a picture of Cecil Kent Drinker, who served the School of Public Health’s full-time dean, and it describes his life. Cecil Drinker is important to our project because he conducted an inspection of the United States Radium Corporation factory in New Jersey. Arthur Roeder threatened him with a lawsuit when Drinker went to publish his report. The report was still eventually released.

La Porte v. United States Radium Corporation (District Court of New Jersey). December 17, 1935. Justia U.S. Law 13 F. Supp. 235. Https: //law.justia.com/cases/federal/district-courts/FSupp/13/263/2096834/. Accessed September 1, 2018.

This is the first court case filed by a radium girl. It was based on Irene La Porte, a radium girl who died before the lawsuit, and was prosecuting the defendant (the U.S. Radium Corporation) for fraud. In the end, the defendant was not charged. This case is important because it shows the first attempt to get compensation and justice, and shows that it was not an easy path. They did not win this case, and it would take them several more years to win another. Later, Vincent La Porte filed another suit on behalf of his wife. In that case, it was ruled that the statute of limitations meant that no more cases could be brought against the U.S.R.C.

“Mae Keane, One Of The Last 'Radium Girls,' Dies At 107.” Audio Recording. National Public Radio, December 28, 2014. Https: //www.npr.org/2014/12/28/373510029/saved-by-a-bad-taste-one-of-the-last-radium-girls-dies-at-107. Accessed February 10, 2019.

This discussion between historians Rebecca Hersher and Deborah Blum recorded on NPR features Mae Keane’s (one of the longest living Radium Girls’) spoken words. This audio source gave us a better idea of the whole story and the individual thoughts of some of the women who worked in watch dial factories. Mae Keane talks about how she wouldn’t put the brush in her mouth (which most likely extended her extension significantly), and how she had been fired.

"Marie Curie." Atomic Heritage Foundation. 2019. Https: //www.atomicheritage.org/profile/marie-curie. Accessed May 1, 2019.

This source provided us with a picture of Marie Curie, one of the people that discovered radium. It showed us what the female scientist looked like. Marie Curie's discovery of the substance told us how and when the substance became so popular.

Martland, Harrison S. “The Occurrence of Malignancy in Radioactive Persons: A General Review of Data Gathered in the Study of the Radium Dial Painters, with Special Reference to the Occurrence of Osteogenic Sarcoma and the Inter-Relationship of Certain Blood Diseases.” *The American Journal of Cancer: A Continuation of The Journal of Cancer Research.”* October 1931. vol. 15, no. 4, pp. 2435-2516. Http: //cancerres.aacrjournals.org/content/amjcancer/15/4/2435.full.pdf. Accessed September 27, 2018.

This source is a journal article that does a very in-depth medical analysis of cancer in the Radium girls. Because it was written in 1931, it shows us just how much knowledge people had at the time, and if they knew how harmful radium and radioactivity was. It also actually tells us what the radium girls were going through in concrete medical terms, exactly how many died, who had what cancer, etc.

“Modern Treatment of the Endocrine Glands with Radium Water, cover.” *Bailey Radium Laboratories*. Historical Medical Library of The College of Physicians of Philadelphia. Published 1928. Https: //www.cppdigitallibrary.org/items/show/4400?search=radium. Accessed August 29, 2018.

This picture shows the use of radium filled water to treat human endocrine glands. This shows how often radium was used in medicine. People legitimately believed that drinking radioactive water was a healthy and reasonable thing to do. It allows us to see how casual people were around radium, and how utterly in the dark they were.

Moore, Kate. *The Radium Girls: The Dark Story of America's Shining Women.* Naperville, IL: Sourcebooks, 2017. Https: //books.google.com/books?id=NJvEDQAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs\_ge\_summary\_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false. Accessed September 12, 2018.

This book tells the story of what the radium girls experienced every day at work, and what they went through in court when the sued the United States Radium Corporation. The book provides a heavily editorialized, yet still accurate, version of the radium girls’ story. It allows us to see the women who dial painted in a much more personal way. Humanizing them is important in understanding their story, and we incorporated some ideas from the book into our website. It also allowed us to use some primary sources that would have been otherwise inaccessible.

*“NEW CANCER DATA GIVEN IN REPORT: Possibility of Unrecognized Source of Radioactivity Discussed.”* Evening Star. 15 Oct. 1931. Page 2. (Washington D.C.) *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Library of Congress. Http: //chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83045462/1931-10-15/ed-1/seq-2/. Accessed 11 September 2018.

This is a newspaper article published in Washington D.C. in 1931. On the second page, there is an article that talks about radioactivity, specifically in the deaths of dial painters (Radium Girls). It also includes some details on other sources of radioactivity, gives scientific details about radioactivity (or their understanding of it at the time), and deaths of women who worked in dial painting. Reading the article allows us to see how the public responded to the trials and deaths of the dial-painters.

“Photo of Chicago newspaper headline highlighting the plight of the dial painters.” Http: //www.lgrossman.com/pics/radium/slides/radium%20000dial148.html. Accessed August 29, 2018.

This is a picture of a newspaper article that has one of the radium at their deathbed. The dramatic nature of it that shows how America thought of radium poisoning and the injustice of it after their illnesses was brought to light. We use this image on our website to also show that most public responses were positive and that they felt sympathy for the suffering they had endured.

"Pierre Curie." Atomic Heritage Foundation. 2019. Https: //www.atomicheritage.org/profile/pierre-curie. Accessed: May 1, 2019.

This source gave us an image of Pierre Curie. It showed us what the scientist looked like. Pierre Curie's contribution to the discovery and testing of Radium taught us about the beginnings of its widespread use.

Raber, Michael S., Eugene J Boesch, Michael S Raber, Thomas R Flagg, and Gerald Weinstein. *United States Radium Corporation, Paint Application Building, 422 Alden Street, Orange, Essex County, NJ*, 1968. Documentation Compiled After. Image 6. Collection: Photographs. Https: //www.loc.gov/resource/hhh.nj1644.photos/?sp=1. Accessed August 29, 2018.

This is a collection of photographs, some of which are referenced individually in this bibliography. These pictures are useful to provide an image of where these women were working. In order to better understand how their illnesses had come about, it is important to see where their problems originated. The images also allow us to see how the factory had been abandoned after the story of the radium girls was released to the public,

“Radiation Health Effects.” *Environmental Protection Agency.* Updated July 13, 2018. Https: //www.epa.gov/radiation/radiation-health-effects. Accessed September 16, 2018.

This source discusses the now known health problems and dangers of radium ingestion to the human body. It helps illustrate how dangerous the jobs of the Radium Girls were. Also, when juxtaposed with what scientists knew at the time, it allows us to see monumental steps in technological and scientific advancement that humanity has taken.

“Radithor (ca. 1928).” *Oak Ridge Associated Universities*. Last modified February 17, 2009. Https: //www.orau.org/ptp/collection/quackcures/radith.htm. Accessed September 16, 2018.

This source provides pictures and a description of a concoction that was not based on science and contained radium. Radithor was popular in the 1920s, and it shows that people really had no idea how dangerous radium was. The website also talks about a popular tennis player who preached the benefits of radium water and drank it daily. He later died from radium poisoning.

Jefferson Laboratory “The Element Radium,” *Jefferson Lab*. Http: //education.jlab.org/itselemental/ele088.html. Accessed September 16, 2018.

This website provided detailed scientific information about radium, along with a brief history of the element, discussing its discovery by Marie and Pierre Curie in 1898. Again, it allows us to see the difference in what we know now and what people knew in the early twentieth century.

“The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 1911.” *Nobelprize.org*. Http: //www.nobelprize.org/nobel\_prizes/chemistry/laureates/1911/. Accessed September 15, 2018.

This picture is a portrait of Marie Curie, a scientist in the 1900s who did very important research on radium and other radioactive elements. It also gives a summary of why Marie Curie received the Nobel prize. This gives us information on the origins of radium. Marie had no idea the damage it would cause.

The Washington Herald. August 8, 1922. Page 9. (Washington D.C.) *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Library of Congress. Http: //chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83045433/1922-08-08/ed-1/seq-9/. Accessed September 20, 2018.

This is a newspaper published in Washington D.C. in 1922. On the ninth page, there is an ad advertising a radium tonic. The ad promises that the tonic will cure hay fever, “you are sure of results or money back.” This advertisement is just one example of the ways that radium was used. It shows that Americans were completely unaware of the dangers of radium and radioactivity poisoning and that radium was just another component of products. No one gave it a second thought.

United States Radium Corporation. “Accident Report.” *National Archives*. June 17, 1918. Https: //catalog.archives.gov/id/75718273. Accessed September 16, 2018.

This source is important because it shows what the accident report looks like and what questions were involved to find out if it were a “true accident.” It’s important to see what they asked and how they determined the legitimacy of a claim. Most people were denied compensation by the radium corporation. Those who did get it had to suffer through a long and arduous process, only to usually receive meager or insufficient amounts to cover their medical bill.

United States Radium Corporation. “Letters Sent to James Ewing.” *National Archives.* March 13, 1929. Https: //catalog.archives.gov/id/75723992. Accessed March 1, 2019.

This is an important letter sent to James Ewing from the Cornell University Medical College discussing a judge that was interested in taking on the radium girls case. It gives us insight on Raymond Berry’s participation in Grace Fryer’s case, and a better understanding of what both the United States Radium Corporation and the five radium girls were required to do. It talks about the start of the trial from the United States Radium Corporation perspective, and how they plan to dodge any legal repercussions

United States Radium Corporation. “Letters Sent to James Ewing.” *National Archives.* August 5, 1933. Https: //catalog.archives.gov/id/75727616. Accessed February 5, 2019.

This source is a letter that was sent to Dr. James Ewing on August 5, 1933, from Dr. Lloyd F. Craver. Craver is describing his concerns for Grace Fryers’ health. He discusses in detail of the swelling of Fryer’s legs and her loss of hope for getting better. It also references some health issues of ‘Mrs. MacDonald’, one of the other four radium girls who had received compensation in this particular case. This source provided our group with information regarding the concerns of the conditions of Grace Fryer and demonstrates the doctors’ point of view regarding the conditions of those who were being affected by the exposure.

United States Radium Corporation. “Letters Received to Raymond Berry.” *National Archives.* June 24, 1929. Https: //catalog.archives.gov/id/75724344. Accessed February 20, 2019.

This source is a letter that was sent to Raymond Berry on June 24, 1929, by Dr. E. B. Krumbhaar, Dr. Lloyd F. Craver, and Dr. James Ewing. They were the three doctors assigned to the radium girls, and they had the power to choose whether or not the women would continue receiving their yearly pension. They talk about the results of all of the experiments and tests that had been conducted on the women.

United States Radium Corporation. “Memorandum of Agreement.” *National Archives*.  September 22, 1919. Https: //catalog.archives.gov/id/75718452. Accessed March 3, 2019.

The ‘Memorandum of Agreement’  is a legal document stating the terms of Sabin Von Sochocky (the founder) departure from the United States Radium Corporation. He was the only official of the corporation that was ever recorded warning a dial-painter of the dangers of radium. Before he could make any changes in the company, Arthur Roeder orchestrated a corporate takeover and Sochocky left the company.

United States Radium Corporation. “Other Report of Visit, General Electric Company.” *National Archives*. January 19, 1917. Https: //catalog.archives.gov/id/75718224. Accessed September 16, 2018.

This source is about how the General Electric Company was experimenting with different materials as a source of light like the element Neon and testing Radium to see if it could be there new product on ammeter dials.

United States Radium Corporation. “Settlement Agreement.” *National Archives.* June 8, 1928. Https: //catalog.archives.gov/id/75722886. Accessed February 25, 2019.

This source is one of the radium girls’ settlement agreements. It was created June 8, 1928, but the radium girls receive any compensation until September 11, 1928. Each girl received $15,000 as well as an additional $600 per year until death, along with paid medical expenses due to radium poisoning. This source details the conclusion of the suit, giving vital information about how the radium girls were reimbursed for their suffering by the U.S.R.C. which was a massive step towards better worker safety regulations.

“VIEW TO SOUTHWEST OF ALDEN STREET FACADE OF ORIGINAL BUILDING (RIGHT) AND c1944-1950 POST-U.S. RADIUM ADDITION (LEFT) - United States Radium Corporation, Paint Application Building, 422 Alden Street, Orange, Essex County, NJ.” *Library of Congress.* Http: //www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/hhh.nj1644.photos.384841p/. Accessed August 29, 2018.

This picture is a southeast view of the U.S. Radium Factory where Grace Fryer and other Radium Girls painted watch dials with radium. This image is useful to give perspective on the location where these individuals worked.

“VIEW TO NORTH OF SOUTHEAST FACADE OF ORIGINAL BUILDING - United States Radium Corporation, Paint Application Building, 422 Alden Street, Orange, Essex County, NJ.” *Library of Congress*. Https: //www.loc.gov/resource/hhh.nj1644.photos/?sp=2. Accessed August 29, 2018.

This picture is a view from the north of the factory where the Radium Girls worked. This image is useful to give perspective on the location where these individuals worked.

Witman, Sarah, Erw, and Maile L. Burden. “When Undark Was Lethal: A New Look at the 'Radium Girls'.” Undark. July 20, 2017. Https: //undark.org/article/radium-girls-book-review/. Accessed February 16, 2019.

These are the pictures used for the different kinds of advertisements for radium. This is significant because it shows how they advertised the things luring people into it.

Secondary Sources

Alliance for Human Resource Protection “Radium Women Dial Painters: Unwitting Experimental Subjects, 1920-1990.” *ahrp.org* Published January 20, 2011. ahrp.org/1920-1990-unwitting-experimental-subjects-radium-women-dial-painters/. Accessed September 31, 2018.

This source is a news article that discusses the difficulties the radium girls faced in getting compensation. Although the radium girls had a convincing case, the legal and medical teams of radium companies poured overwhelming amounts of money and resources into lawyers and any findings they could find to support their case. This source also talks about the radium girls and their use as experimental subjects, for radioactivity researchers to test on. Both of these topics are important in understanding the radium girls and their struggles.

Barman, Himadri. “Going Green: Energy that matters.” *The Institute of Mathematical Sciences Chennai, India.* Published 6 May 2017. Https: //www.imsc.res.in/~hbar/PDFs\_2017/green\_energy\_Himadri.pdf. Accessed February 9, 2019.

           This is a picture of the radioactive notes from Marie Curie. This is important to have on the website because it shows that the material, they used to be extremely radioactive and dangerous. It also shows that radium is so dangerous that it remains in their notebooks today.

Biography.com editors. “Marie Curie, Biography,” *Biography.com*. Http: //www.biography.com/people/marie-curie-9263538. Accessed August 29, 2018.

This is a biography on Marie Curie, who did the pioneering research into radioactivity and radium. Her contributions to radium and the fact that she actually knew (or at least had some understanding) of the dangers of radium are important to understanding the radium girls and the knowledge that people had in the 1900s. She later died from anemia caused by radium exposure.

Boettcher, David. “Great War Trench Watches.” *Vintage Watch Straps.* Published 2006, Updated February 2017. Https: //archive.is/nWQTB#selection-3351.11-3351.19. Accessed March 2, 2019.

This source provides valuable information about watches sold that were detailed with radium paint by the radium girls. This source also includes important images that describe luminous watches of the time. We also used this source for information on the size and model of watches that were painted with radium in the early 20th century

Clark, Claudia. Managing an Epidemic: Industrial Radium Poisoning and the Waterbury Clock Company. Connecticut History Review. 1997-1999. Vol. 38, no.1, pp. 12-27. Https: //www.jstor.org/stable/44369460?seq=1#page\_scan\_tab\_contents. Accessed 4 September 2018.

This journal article, written in 1997 and 1998, is a continuation of Claudia Clark’s work in her book, Radium Girls, Women, and Industrial Health Reform: 1910-1935. It gives an overview of the situation and then goes into more detail about radium girls who worked at the Waterbury Clock Company. The article is helpful in understanding more specifics of the radium girls.

Clark, Claudia. *Radium Girls, Women, and Industrial Health Reform: 1910-1935.* The University of North Carolina Press, 1997. Https: //books.google.com/books?id=onC4lpI5\_RkC&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs\_ge\_summary\_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false. Accessed September 30, 2018. Accessed 4 September 2018.

Claudia Clark covers the Radium Girls, their fight to have their symptoms recognized as industrial diseases, and their role in the industrial health movement. She analyzes the social and political factors that pushed the Radium both back and forward, like the radium industries’ efforts to cover up the deaths and illnesses of these women. All of these things are very important to understand in our project, and reading the book gives us a better general understanding of the topic, as well as specific anecdotes from the time.

Cardos, Nicole. “America’s Forgotten ‘Radium Girls’ Take the Lead in New Book.” PBS*.*  Published May 11, 2017. Https: //news.wttw.com/2017/05/11/america-s-forgotten-radium-girls-take-lead-new-book. Accessed January 16, 2019.

This article discusses Kate Moore’s book on the Radium Girls, specifically her take on the tragic lives they lived and how they should have been represented. In addition, this source features a gallery of many photos of these women in court, as well as some gruesome photos of the effects of jaw necrosis in the girls. These pictures captured how hard they fought in court, in fact, one woman can be seen in a “bedside court” too sick to participate in a properly conducted trial.

Chappine, Patricia “The Consumers’ League of New Jersey: Major Campaigns and Activism of the Twentieth Century,” ​ Saber and Scroll​: Vol. 2: Iss. 4, Article 5. 2013.

This journal article talks about the influence of the National Consumers League in New Jersey, especially regarding the radium girls. The National Consumers League supported the case and provided additional resources for Grace Fryer and the four other radium girls who sued the United States Radium Corporations.

Cohen DE, Kim RH. “The Legacy of the Radium Girls.” *JAMA Dermatology.* 2017. vol. 153, no. 8. Https: //jamanetwork.com/journals/jamadermatology/article-abstract/2645827. Accessed September 30, 2018.

This is a journal that talks about the dangers of radium and other radioactive elements, and the understanding of those same things in the early 1900s. It also talks about how the radium girls changed the radium industry and public perception of the element. This is useful to our project because it’s important to understand how people thought of radium at the time, and how that differs from today. It’s also important because it gives a comprehensive overview of the radium girls and their impact.

Crezo, Adrienne. “9 Ways People Used Radium Before We Understood the Risks,” *Mentalfloss*. Http: //mentalfloss.com/article/12732/9-ways-people-used-radium-weunderstood-risks. Accessed September 21, 2018.

This article helps to demonstrate how frequently dangerous radium was used in everyday items. It helps us see just how many people used radium, and how commonly they used them. It helps us to see that citizens of America truly had no idea what the dangers of radium were.

Glassmire, Charles. “The Radium Trials,” *Tales from the Nuclear Age.* Http: //talesfromthenuclearage.wordpress.com/2010/09/28/the-radium-trials/. Accessed August 20, 2018.

This website provides information on the events leading up the trial, the process and the eventual outcome of the lawsuit. It also included parts of an editorial that was made the author Walter Lippmann on the Radium Girls.

Grossman, Len “The Case of the Living Dead Women” *lgrossman.* Published 29 October 2009. Http: //www.lgrossman.com/pics/radium/index.html. Accessed February 10, 2019

This source provides an assortment of useful photographs depicting the journey of the Radium Girls through newspapers. Multiple newspapers detail the events of the Radium Girls as they happened in the early 20th century. This image provides useful insight into the public opinion of the radium girls.

Gott, Matthew. “The Radiochemical and Radiopharmaceutical Applications of Radium.” Published February 14, 2016. *Degruyter.* Https: //www.degruyter.com/downloadpdf/j/chem.2016.14.issue-1/chem-2016-0011/chem-2016-0011.pdf. Accessed February 10, 2019.

This journal article focuses on the chemistry and application of radium isotopes to environmental monitoring, analytical, and medicinal uses. It helped us to write the section of our website that talks about the influence the radium girls had on today’s world. Their highly publicized trials exposed the United States to possible uses of radium, which benefit us still.

Gunderman, Richard, and Gonda, Angela. “Radium Girls” *Radiological Society of North America*. Radiology Volume 274: Number 2. Indianapolis: Indiana University Medical Center. Https: //pubs.rsna.org/doi/pdf/10.1148/radiol.14141352. Accessed August 24, 2018.

This source is helpful because it is written by certified doctors and it gives details about the Radium Girls from a medical perspective. It also provides an overview of their story and exposed us to more primary sources that allow us to understand some of the finer details of the lawsuits.

Hersher, Rebecca. “Mae Keane, One Of The Last 'Radium Girls,' Dies At 107.” NPR. December 28, 2014. Https: //www.npr.org/2014/12/28/373510029/saved-by-a-bad-taste-one-of-the-last-radium-girls-dies-at-107. Accessed February 16, 2019.

This is a picture of Mae Keane before she passed away in March 2014. This is important because we have an audio clip of her talking about the tragedy, and she gives us more insight into what actually happened in those factories.

Kovarick, Bill and Neuzil, Mark. “Radium Girls.” Environmental History Timeline. Http: //environmentalhistory.org/people/radiumgirls/. Accessed August 29, 2018.

This article discusses the happenings in the workplace in Orange, New Jersey while radium was still of widespread use. It specifically focuses on the story of Grace Fryer, giving us insight into how it was to live in the time and work for the United States Radium Corporation.

Lavine, Matthew. “THE TWO FACES OF RADIUM IN EARLY AMERICAN CULTURE.” Mississippi State University 39, no. 1 (2014): 53-63. Http: //acshist.scs.illinois.edu/awards/OPA%20Papers/2015-Lavine.pdf. Accessed September 12, 2018.

This source describes the discovery of radium, along with its effects on the workplace and the Radium Girls and the events preceding the incident with radium painting factories. It is useful to gain information about the mindset of people dealing with radium.

Macklis, Roger M. “The Great Radium Scandal.” *Scientific American* 269, no. 2 (1993): 94-99. Http: //www.jstor.org/stable/24941583. Accessed 6 March 2019.

This source has a picture of Frederick Flinn who was paid by the United States Radium Corporation to convince the radium girls they were healthy, claiming that he was a doctor. He was not a licensed doctor when he examined Grace Fryer in 1925. It was later revealed out that he was actually a toxicologist paid for by the U.S. Radium Corporation. This displays the attempts by the United States Radium Corporation to cover their mistakes, which led to the death of many people.

Orci, Taylor. “How We Realized Putting Radium in Everything Was Not the Answer,” *The Atlantic*. Http: //www.theatlantic.com/health/archive/2013/03/how-we-realized-puttingradium-in-everything-was-not-the-answer/273780/. Accessed August 29, 2018.

This article gave us information on the various uses of Radium before it was discovered to be dangerous along with the powers it was believed to have. It describes how the discovery was made that Radium was dangerous along with information on the Radium Girls and their lawsuit.

Priscpo, Jacopo. “Radium Girls: The Dark Times of Luminous Watches.” *CNN*. Published December 19, 2017. Https: //www.cnn.com/style/article/radium-girls-radioactive-paint/index.html. Accessed September 20, 2018.

This source is about the side effects and how radium became popular. They have examples where celebrities were actually used saying it makes them healthier like a vitamin. It also discusses how it was used in the beauty industry with pictures from the time.

Quigly, Anne. “Afterglow – 90 Years Ago Workers At The Waterbury Clock Company Began Dying after Painting Radium On Clock Dials,” Waterbury Observer. Http: //www.waterburyobserver.org/node/586. Accessed May 5, 2018.

This website gives an overview of the Radium Girls and their influences. It also commemorates their story by explaining how it has affected policy and benefited us in the present. This source also gives us knowledge of the last impacts of radium, decades after the exposure.

“Radium Brand Butter Carton” *Oak Ridge Associated Universities.* Published 20 January 2009.Https: //www.orau.org/ptp/collection/brandnames/radiumbutter.htm. Accessed February 4, 2019.

This source provides a photograph of a carton of radium butter from the early 20th century along with information about the use and creation of the product. It also includes a blueprint of the full butter box with information about the production of the butter. It shows that people were putting radium, a deadly substance, into even their food.

“Radium Was a Miracle Product Until it Started Killing People.” Documentary Video Recording. Seeker, May 4, 2017. Https: //www.youtube.com/watch?v=UVTn0-HvRyk. Accessed February 10, 2019.

This short documentary discusses the history of radium and the Radium Girls. We used a small portion of this video on our website to emphasize the use of radium in everyday products and how to story of the girls started in the first place.

Richter, Elizabeth. “The Radium Dial Painters: Workers’ Rights, Scientific Testing, and the Fight for Humane Treatment.” *Hamline University*. Published on April 28, 2018.   Https: //digitalcommons.hamline.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1087&context=dhp. Accessed March 6, 2019.

This source provides information about the obstacles the radium girls had to overcome on the journey to obtaining humane treatment for workers. It gives information about the towns radium girls lived in, research on the girls, their legacy in court and the judicial systems, and general information about the beginnings of the radium girls.

Roeder, Amy. “Deadly Occupation, Forged Report.” *Harvard School of Public Health*. N.D. Https: //www.hsph.harvard.edu/news/magazine/centennial-radium-forged-report/. Accessed August 27, 2018.

This source discusses the events that followed when the company president of the U.S. Radium Corporation, Arthur Roeder, ordered a health inspection of the factory where the Radium Girls were working. After calling Cecil Drinker who was an industrial hygiene expert, he found that the conditions were horrible and decided to publish a report. Roeder threatened to sue but the report was eventually released.

Rowland, R.E. “Radium in Humans: A Review of U.S. Studies.” *Argonne National Laboratory*. Published September 25, 1994. Https: //inis.iaea.org/collection/NCLCollectionStore/\_Public/40/065/40065008.pdf?r=1&=1. Accessed March 2, 2019.

This source has a lot of useful things including the history of Frederick Flinn who told the Radium Girls to point the brushes their mouths, later causing a lot of health problems. It also discusses different studies done on bones affected by radium in 1952, and the different levels of toxicity.

Sharpe, William: “The New Jersey Radium Dial Painters: A Classic in Occupational Carcinogenesis”. *Bulletin of the History of Medicine.* The John Hopkins University Press, 1978. vol. 52, no 4, pp. 560–570. Https: //www.jstor.org/stable/44450522?seq=1#page\_scan\_tab\_contents. Accessed August 26, 2018.

This is a journal article written in 1978 that looks back at the early 1900s. It goes over major events in the story of the radium girls, including landmark court cases, important scientific journal/articles, and the types of deaths and/or illnesses that these women had to endure. It’s useful to our project because it helps us understand the radium girls through a larger scope, not just individual cases or stories.

Stockton, Richard. “The Unbelievable True Story Of America’s Radium Girls.” *All That’s Interesting.* Published 18 November 2017. Https: //allthatsinteresting.com/radium-girls. Accessed February 9, 2019.

This source has many stories on is very important because it has multiple stories on the gory details of the Radium Girls. It also has important pictures with attached stories. It provides information regarding the differences between women and men in jobs working with Radium. It highlights the injustices these women faced in this line of work. It explains how the new radium technology affected science and production. This source was useful for us to get a basic understanding of what it was like for the Radium Girls to work painting watch dials, and give us a foundation to build off of with our other research.

“The Radium Girls.” *Atomic Heritage Foundation*. Published April 25, 2017. Https: //www.atomicheritage.org/history/radium-girls. Accessed August 23, 2018.

This source gives a description of who the radium girls were and when the events that affected them occurred. This gives insight into their situations and what they had to deal with, along with their overall story. It provides the *Radium and Beauty* poster, an image that is representative of the attitude towards radium in the twentieth century. This source specifically addresses the radium dial painting including how and why they did it. It also goes over the attempts to receive compensation from the companies responsible. This was a very useful source because it provided both secondary and primary sources that added detail to our argument.

Unknown Photographer. “The clock is ticking: women paint luminous dials in 1932” *Spectator.co.uk.* Published June 11, 2016. Https: //www.spectator.co.uk/2016/06/the-radium-girls-still-glowing-in-their-coffins/data:image/jpeg;base64. Accessed October 1, 2018.

This photo shows a radium girl painting dials with radium-based paint. It illustrates how frequently they dealt with radium and the very real danger that they were in. It is very important to look at pictures from the actual time because it makes it easier for us to see what they were doing, as if we are there with them. This picture was vital for helping us to understand what it was like for them to sit there and paint watch dials while unknowingly ingesting radium.

Zhang, Sarah. “A Century Later, the Factory That Poisoned the ‘Radium Girls’ Is Still a Superfund Site.” *The Atlantic*. Published 17 March 2017. Https: //www.theatlantic.com/notes/2017/03/radium-superfund-legacy/519408/. Accessed September 3, 2018.

This source discusses the factory that the Radium Girls worked at, which is still a Superfund site. This means that this factory is still dealing with the radium contamination from the early 20th century. It added details about the Ottawa radiation areas, and provided insight as to what the Radium girls were dealing with. It introduced ideas about the court cases and their attempts to get justice. This site was helpful in understanding their struggle to get retribution.